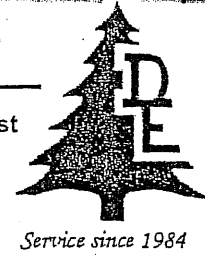


Deborah Ellis, MS

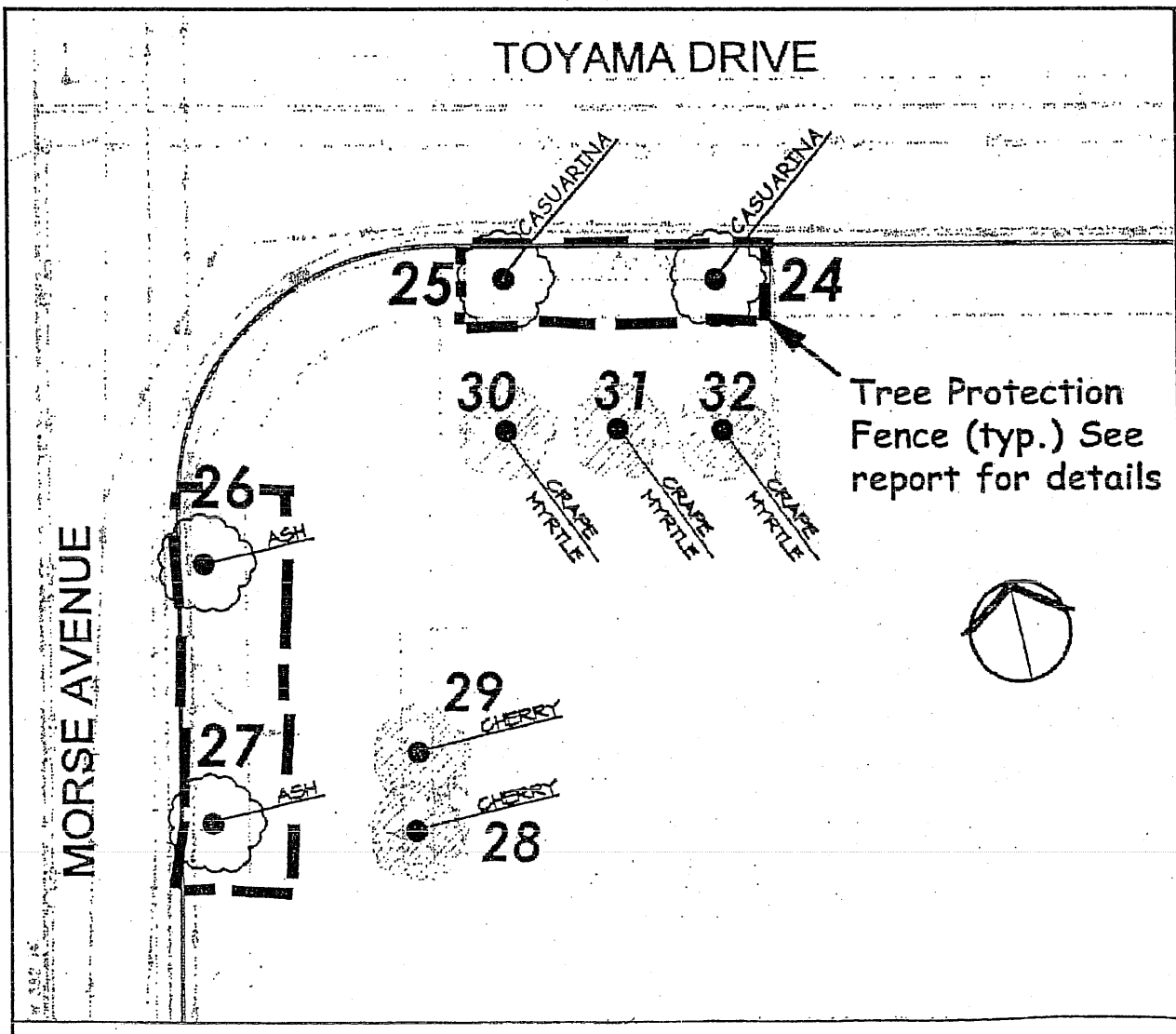
Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist



Bruce Hill
Hill Associates
479 North Santa Cruz Avenue
Los Gatos, CA 95030

May 12, 2005

Re: 430 Toyama Drive, Sunnyvale – Addendum to August 17, 2004 Arborist Report



Deborah Ellis, MS

Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist



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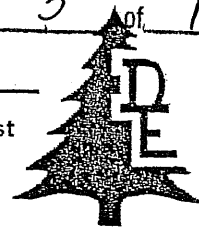
Dear Bruce:

This report includes some additional trees that were not discussed in my first report (which includes trees #1 through #23). The additional trees (#24 through #32) are listed in the Table below, and are also shown in the Tree Map on the previous page.

Tree #	Type	DBH	Preservation Suitability	Estimated Monetary Value	Action	Notes	OPTZ
24	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> , River she-oak	21.2	Poor/Fair	\$1780.00	Save	Will not significantly impacted by development	16 (9, 5)
25	river she-oak	24.3	Fair	\$2930.00	Save	Same as above	24 (10, 6)
26	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> , evergreen ash	20.2	Poor	\$900.00	Save	Same as above	15 (8, 5)
27	evergreen ash	26.3	Poor/Fair	\$1790.00	Save	Same as above	20 (11, 7)
28	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> , flowering cherry	4.1 @ 3.5 ft.	Fair/Good	\$310.00	Remove or Transplant	Within path of proposed construction	N/A
29	flowering cherry	2.5 @ 4 ft.	Fair	\$150.00	Remove or Transplant	Same as above	N/A
30	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> , crape myrtle	1.7	Fair/Good	\$160.00	Remove or Transplant	Same as above	N/A
31	crape myrtle	1.4 @ 4 ft.	Fair/Good	\$130.00	Remove or Transplant	Same as above	N/A
32	crape myrtle	1.5	Fair/Good	\$140.00	Remove or Transplant	Same as above	N/A

OPTZ (Optimum Tree Protection Zone) is the distance in feet from the trunk of the tree, all around the tree, that construction or other disturbance should not encroach within. If this zone is respected, then chances of the tree surviving construction disturbance are very good. Although there are no scientifically based methods to determine the minimum distance for construction (for example, root severance) from trees to assure their survival and stability, there are some guidelines that are often used in the arboricultural industry. The most current guideline comes from the text, Trees & Development, Matheny et al., International Society of Arboriculture, 1998. The tree protection zone calculation method in this text was used to obtain the OPTZ's given in the last column above.

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Because it may not be possible to maintain the OTPZ distance recommended some or all of the trees to be saved, I have also listed alternate distances of 3 and 5X DBH. 3 to 5 X DBH is a reasonable "rule of thumb" absolute minimum distance any excavation should be from the trunk (Smiley, Fraedrich, & Hendrickson 2002. Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories). DBH is "diameter at breast height", or 4.5 feet above the ground, an arboricultural industry standard trunk diameter measurement height that is used in many tree-related calculations. I have found that for the urban trees I have worked with, it tends to correlate reasonably well with the Zone of Rapid Taper, which is the zone in which the large buttress (main support roots) rapidly decrease in diameter with increasing distance from the trunk. This zone is usually one to three meters from the trunk, but it varies depending upon tree species, age and soil and other environmental conditions. Using the 3X DBH guideline, an excavation should be no closer than 4.5 feet from the trunk of an 18-inch DBH tree. This distance is a guideline only, and should be increased for trees with heavy canopies, decay, structural problems, etc. The 3X DBH may be more of an aid in preserving tree stability and not necessarily long-term tree health, as the roots beyond the zone of rapid taper form an extensive network of long, rope-like roots one to two inches in diameter. These woody perennial roots are referred to as transport roots because they function primarily to transport water and minerals. Few large lateral roots are found beyond 10 feet of the trunk, in most situations. 5X DBH is the "preferred" minimum distance which should be strived for however, whenever possible. Even a few feet may make a big difference in tree survival!

I have not reviewed any construction plans, so I do not know specifically how construction might impact any trees to remain. I understand that trees #24 through 27 will remain. If they do remain, they should be protected with tree protection fencing and other tree protection methods as discussed in my previous Arborist Report. The tree protection fencing shown on the Tree Map on page 1 is diagrammatic only. Tree protection fencing should be installed as far from the tree trunk as possible, up to the OTPZ distance. If this is not possible, then install the fencing as far from the tree trunk but as near to the planned improvement as possible. Keep in mind that improvements such as water and sewer lines can impact trees as well.

Other ideas:

The evergreen ash trees growing underneath the overhead power lines have been pruned for line clearance. As a result, they are not very attractive trees (see photo, page 5). Since your client will be relandscaping, he/she may want to consider asking the City for permission to remove these trees and plant new street trees of another species, with a mature height of 6 to 8 feet below the power lines -- so that they will not be subject to typical line clearance pruning in the future.

The *Casuarinas* are not in good condition, but I think that their condition can be improved. There are dead branches in these trees, particularly in tree #24. Removal of these dead branches will improve tree appearance and safety. These branches died for a reason, however. Improving the vigor of the trees may reduce additional branch death and improve tree appearance and safety. For this I recommend:

- 1) **Crown cleaning pruning** (pruning that removes dead, dying, diseased, crossing, rubbing, hazardous branches and excessive watersprouts from a tree -- and that is all!).

Deborah Ellis, MS

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- 2) Water jet irrigation/soil aeration¹ of the planting area in which these trees are located.
- 3) Installation of coarse wood chip mulch 3 to 4 inches in depth throughout the entire planting area in which these trees are located.

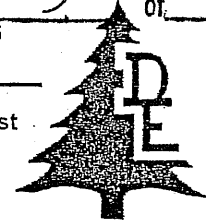
Photos of the trees



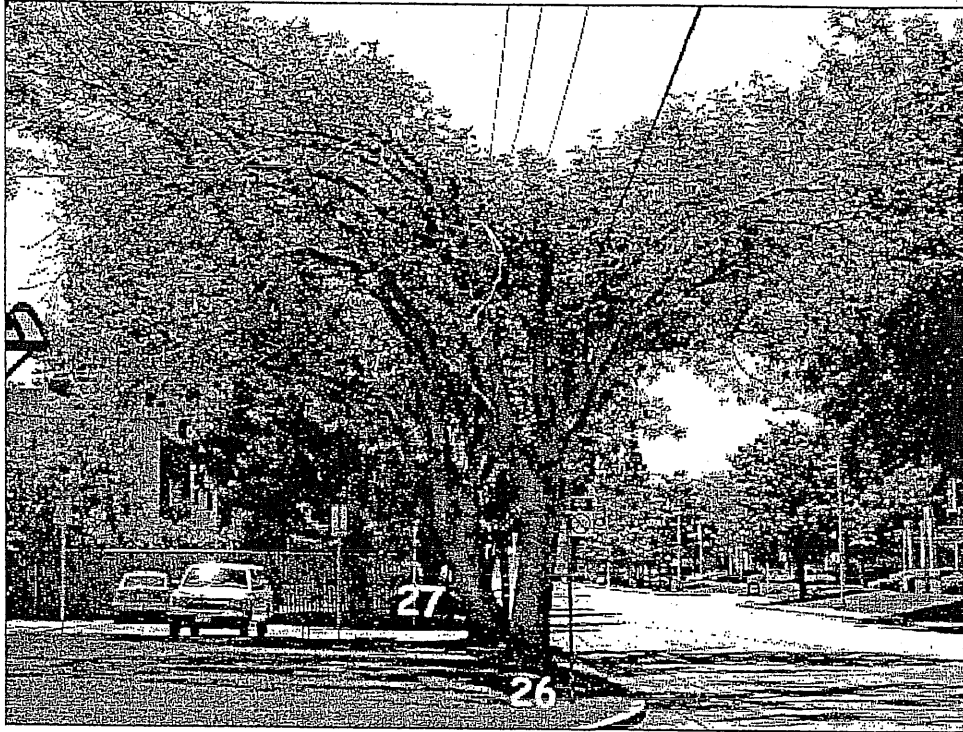
Casuarinas #24 and 25, from
across the street on Toyoma.

¹ A water jet (called many different names such as a water probe, water needle, root feeder, etc.) is a hand-held metal probe, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, with side holes near the pointed tip end. The device is attached to a hose and stuck into the ground by pushing on side handles. Water flows out of the holes horizontally, and a hole is also made vertically into the ground by the probe. The end result is the creation of vertical and horizontal tunnels filled with water and soft soil slurry, increasing water and aeration and reducing soil compaction. For the trees on this site I would space holes 2 feet apart, with the probe angled 45° away from the trunk. Do this throughout the dripline area of the tree plus 10 feet beyond, wherever there is open ground. Take care not to injure shallow buttress or obvious surface roots. Insert the probe as far as possible, and keep it in the soil until water comes back up and out of the hole or a previously drilled hole. A commonly recommended gallonage for watering trees on construction sites is 10 gallons of water per inch DBH (trunk diameter in inches at 4.5 feet above the ground). It is more important to keep the probe in the soil until water comes up out of the current probe hole, or nearby holes than to worry about the specific amount of water you are applying. Companies that can provide this service for you are: Tree Health Professionals (Gil Mitchell, 408-929-3040, or TreeElite (Lee Roy Bowles 408-996-8733). They can provide their own water.

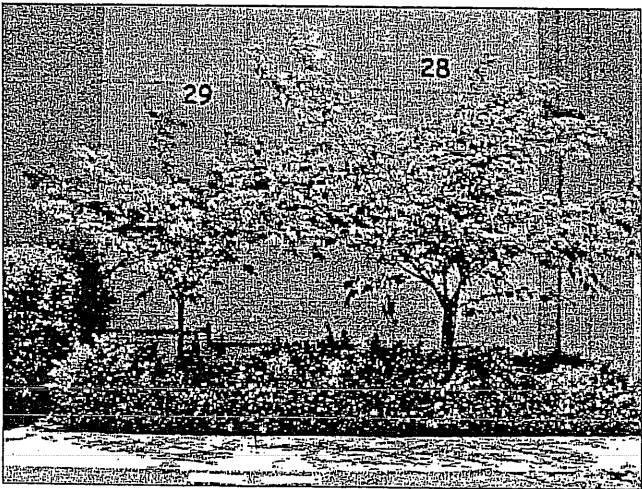
Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist



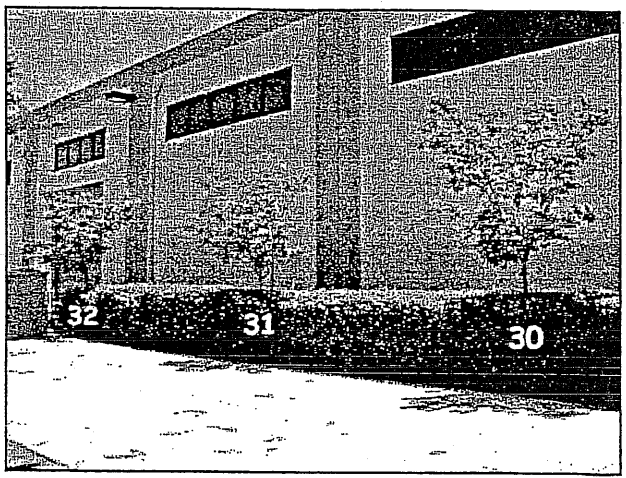
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Upper photo: evergreen ash trees #26 & 27 from the corner of Toyoma & Morse Streets.



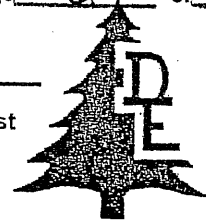
Lower left: flowering cherries 28 & 29.



Lower right: crape myrtle trees #30 through 31.

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I hope that this information will be helpful to you. Thank you for the opportunity to provide service again. Please call me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance in this project.

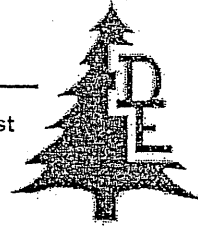
Sincerely,

Debbie

Deborah Ellis, MS.

Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

Certified Professional Horticulturist #30022, ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #305, W.C.I.S.A. Certified Arborist #457



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TREE SURVEY & ARBORIST REPORT

430 Toyoma Drive,
Sunnyvale, California

Prepared for:
Bruce Hill
Hill Associates
479 North Santa Cruz Avenue
Los Gatos, CA 95030

Prepared by:

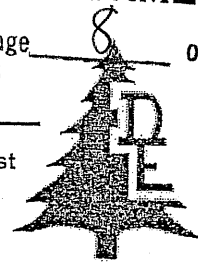
Deborah Ellis, MS.
Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

American Society of Consulting Arborists, Registered Consulting Arborist #305
International Society of Arboriculture, Western Chapter Certified Arborist #457
Certified Professional Horticulturist #30022

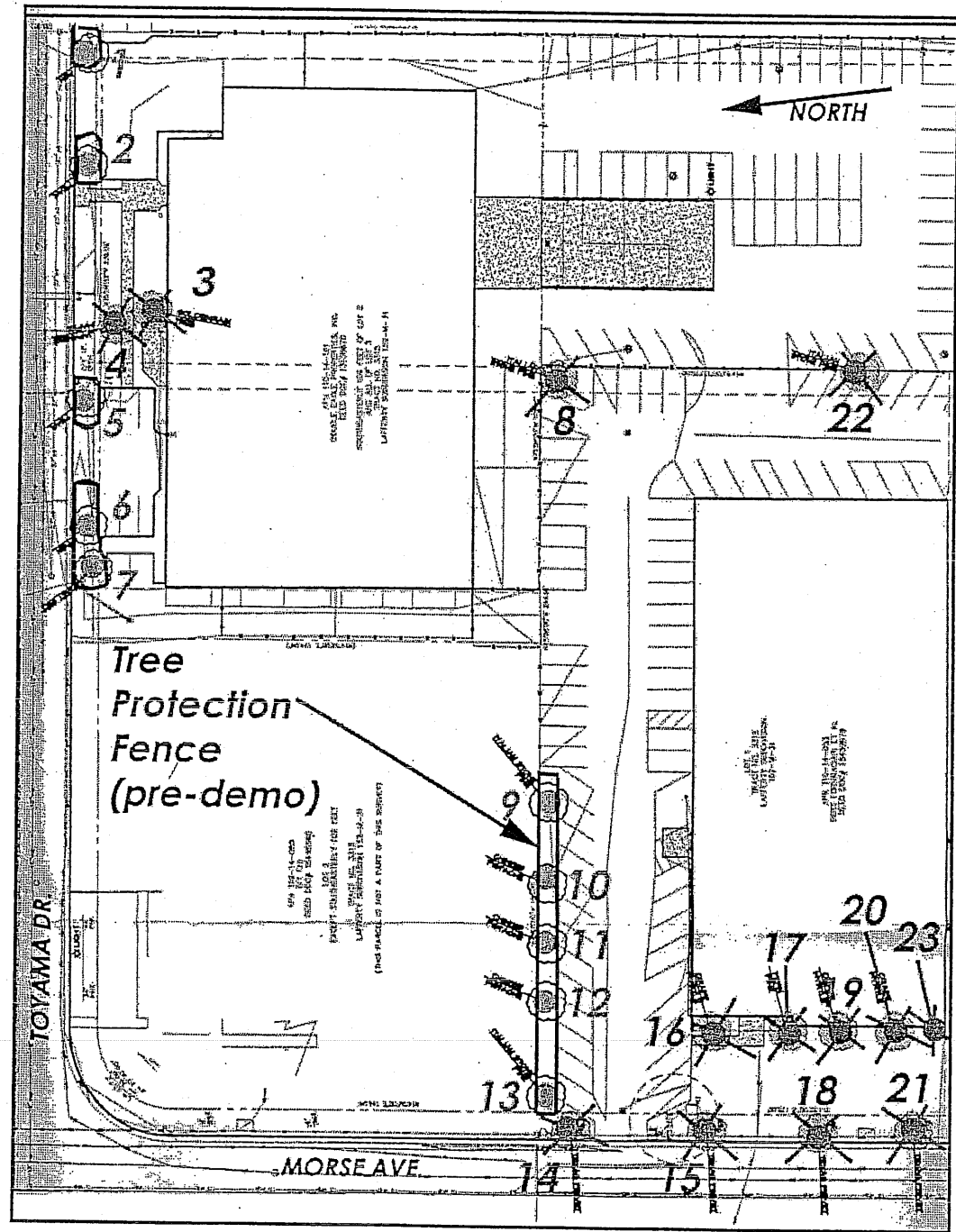
AUGUST 16, 2004

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Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

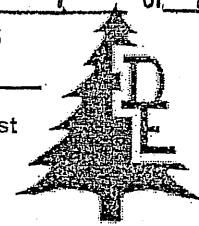


TREE MAP



Deborah Ellis, MS

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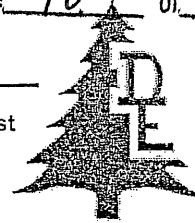
SUMMARY

I was asked to place a monetary value on the existing trees at Toyoma Drive, which are listed in the table below and also shown on the Tree Map on the previous page. These trees will be removed as the site is redeveloped. The total calculated value of these trees is \$27790.00. Appraisal methodology is explained in the Appendix section of this report on page 3.

Tree #	Scientific Name	Common name	Value
03	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	goldenrain tree	\$610.00
04	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	\$300.00
08	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	\$10,200.00
14	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	\$500.00
15	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	\$920.00
16	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	\$80.00
17	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	fern pine	\$7,800.00
18	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	\$1,090.00
19	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	\$160.00
20	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	\$230.00
21	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	\$1,000.00
22	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river she oak	\$4,770.00
23	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle	\$130.00

The second part of my assignment is to provide Tree Protection Specifications for the 10 trees that will remain on site. These trees are listed in the Table below. These specifications begin on the next page.

Tree #	Scientific Name	Common name
1	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood'	Raywood ash
2	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Deciduous pear
5	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Deciduous pear
6	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood'	Raywood ash
7	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum
9	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine
10	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache
11	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache
12	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache
13	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine



APPENDIX

TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS for 430 Toyoma Drive

Definition of Tree Dripline: the area under the total branch spread of the tree, all around the tree.

A **Pre-Construction meeting** at the site shall be conducted with the Consulting Arborist, the developer, and the general contractor. The general contractor is responsible to see that these tree protection specifications are implemented and that all people working at the site are aware and adhere to these specifications. A copy of these Specifications is to remain and be accessible at the site at all times. Additional meetings on site with workers may be necessary and should be organized with the Consulting Arborist.

Unexpected conditions and changes are necessary on all construction projects. Such situations may necessitate that changes or modifications be made to these Tree Protection Specifications. Any concerns or conflicts with these Specifications should be brought to the attention of the Consulting Arborist immediately so that alternate methods may be agreed upon.

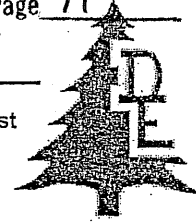
The general contractor or owner should arrange to hire laborers who's specific job it will be to carry out the tree protection work; for example installing (and moving if necessary) tree protection fencing, obtaining and spreading mulch, watering trees, etc. Qualified tree services (recommended by the Consulting Arborist) can do some of this work such as watering trees (e.g. water jet irrigation), and other specialized tasks such as pruning. This recommendation is designed to avoid the problem of not having the labor to do tree protection tasks as written in these Specifications and also any additional work requested by the Consulting Arborist.

BASICS

- 1) **DESIGN** the site & improvements so as to stay as far away from existing tree trunks as possible, preferably outside the dripline. When this is not possible, use the least-damaging improvements within tree driplines as possible, for example pier on grade beam foundation (with no excavation for grade beam) instead of slab with concrete perimeter foundation.
- 2) **IRRIGATION.** Make sure that trees are well hydrated before any demo or construction. Irrigate the trees if necessary approximately 2 weeks before any work will begin if the soil is not moist to at least 12 inches below the surface. This will help the trees go into the project strong and not drought-stressed, so they will be better able to weather any damage they may experience. The frequency and amount of water will depend upon the weather, the damage to the tree, and the soil moisture status. If the trees are being irrigated now, they must continue to be irrigated during demo and construction. Contact Deborah Ellis for assistance if necessary.

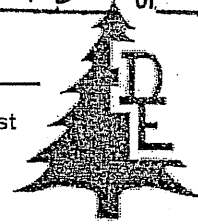
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- 3) **PRUNING FOR CLEARANCE**. Pruning prior to construction should be as little as possible, and only what is required for demo and construction clearance. Branches that must be shortened should be cut back to appropriately sized lateral branches whenever possible, and not to stubs. Aesthetic pruning can be done later, if necessary. Use a qualified tree service with an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist on staff. The tree pruner should follow the following arboriculture industry standards:
- a) Best Management Practices, Tree Pruning. 2002. International Society of Arboriculture, PO Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129. 217-355-9411
 - b) ANSI Z1331 American National Standards for Tree Care Operations. 2001 Edition. Secretariat: National Arborist Association, Inc. American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd St., New York, New York, 10036. (Covers safety)
 - c) ANSI A300 Pruning Standards. 2001 Edition. Ibid. (Covers tree care methodology).
- 4) **FENCING**. The first and foremost method of tree protection is fencing off the tree from the construction **before** any demolition or construction begins. The area inside the fencing is termed the "tree protection zone". For the trees on this project, there will be **2 fencing zones** – (1) **Pre-demo** and, (2) **Pre-construction**. For pre-demo fencing, the fencing shall be placed just inside the interior of the planting area in which the tree(s) are located. If existing hardscape will be preserved, the fencing should be moved to the hardscape beneath the dripline in these areas, if possible. For example, for trees surrounded by pavement, the fencing shall be located just inside the pavement and including as much of the dripline area of the tree as possible. If the entire planting area will be preserved, then fence off as much of this area as practical, so as to avoid soil compaction. The Consulting Arborist shall be on site to direct fencing locations prior to demo, and to help resolve any problems. Demo must be done carefully so as not to disturb the fencing. For pre-construction fencing, the fencing must be located just inside the planned improvement, allowing for the minimum over-excavation distance or working margin outside that improvement. Again, if the existing planting area will be preserved, fence off as much of that area as is practical. The Consulting Arborist should again be on site to assist with fence locations. The fencing should be 6-foot high metal cyclone mesh attached securely to 2-inch diameter steel posts driven 18 inches into the ground so that they cannot easily be moved. Durable neon-colored flagging tape should be woven through the top of the fence to increase visibility to vehicle operators. If the fencing must be placed in an impermeable surface, the posts may be inserted into post stands. If the impervious surface is later removed, the posts should then be placed into the ground, as described above.
- 5) **TREE PROTECTION SIGNAGE** should be posted on the fencing every 25 feet or in each cardinal direction (whichever is less), clearly proclaiming that there is to be no unauthorized work or persons within the tree protection zone, no dumping of chemicals or storage of materials or equipment, and who to contact regarding this. Use the template sign that I have provided – send the template and explanatory sheet to a sign company to have the appropriate number of durable aluminum signs made for the project. These signs must be attached to the fencing with wire ties. Temporary signs (paper copies of the sign in a protective plastic binder sheet) if the metal signs are delayed.



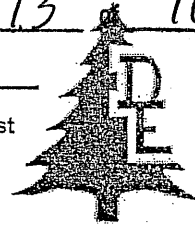
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Here is one of my metal (aluminum) tree protection signs at Saratoga School, attached with plastic wire ties to the tree protection fencing. Tree protection went exceptionally well at this project.

- 6) **MULCHING.** I also usually recommend placing a 3 to 4-inch depth of coarse organic mulch such as wood chips beneath tree driplines within the protection zone. Keep the mulch 6 to 12 inches away from the root collar (junction between trunk and roots) of the tree. The mulch will help regenerate new fine roots beneath the mulch that will compensate for some of the root loss or root damage that trees experience. This simple task is perhaps one of the most effective things that can be done for trees. If existing vegetation around trees will be preserved, this mulch can be omitted.
- 7) **IF THE ABOVE TASKS ARE DONE, TREE PROTECTION MAY BE VERY SIMPLE AND THAT IS ALL THAT WILL PROBABLY BE NECESSARY.** If the tree protection zone is not respected however, increased policing of tree protection (usually provided by the Project Consulting Arborist and as continued below) and repair measures may be necessary, as described below.
 - a) **Dealing With Exposed And/Or Damaged Roots:** You may encounter some roots during soil work. It is strongly recommended that the Consulting Arborist be on site during these times to assist in root cutting, covering and documentation of root damage. The contractor and subcontractors cannot be trusted to do this work correctly. If roots are encountered that must be removed, cut them right away rather than tearing them back toward the trunk with heavy equipment. Sometimes less root damage will occur if roots are pre-cut 6 to 12 inches beyond the planned excavation. Specialized root-pruning equipment such as a Vermeer™ or Dosco™ root pruner machine can be used. If roots are not pre-cut, then encountered roots that must be removed can be cut cleanly and at a right angle if necessary, and then immediately covered with moist soil or thick shag rug that is kept wet until backfill is replaced. Use a sharp pruning saw (not a hand saw, axe, etc.) for cutting roots. For large roots (generally 2 inches or greater in diameter) a rock or concrete saw or chainsaw with a carbide blade can be used. Roots ½ inch or less in diameter can be cut with very sharp loppers. Exposed or cut roots should always be covered to prevent desiccation and death – as soon as possible after exposure. TreeSeal™ can be sprayed on cut root faces at trench walls, thick shag carpeting or 3 layers of moist natural burlap, or moist soil or mulch can also be used to cover roots and reduce drying. If you are uncertain about the size or status of roots, contact Deborah Ellis for assistance.

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- 8) **OTHER:** Do not dump cement tailings, chemicals or other waste products into any landscape area, not just within tree protection zones. Preferably, have a designated washout pit far from landscape areas.

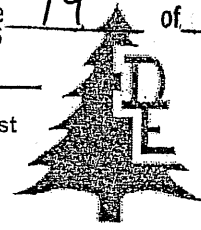
9) **SUPERVISION OF TREE PROTECTION.**

- a) **Tree Protection Inspections & Documentation:** A qualified International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist must supervise any work within the fenced area, or when roots or branches of the tree are encountered or are expected to be encountered. The site will be inspected for compliance at least monthly from prior to demo until immediately after construction is completed. Immediately after each tree protection inspection an inspection report should be faxed to the general contractor, developer and City planner responsible for the project. The inspection report should include the following information:

- i) Inspector name and contact information
- ii) Date and time of inspection:
- iii) Date of last inspection
- iv) Reason for inspection
- v) Weather (approximate temperature, any rainfall, etc.)
- vi) Current demo or construction work on site
- vii) Additional demo or construction work completed since last inspection
- viii) Tree protection fencing status (including tree protection signage)
- ix) Mulching status (if required)
- x) Tree work done within last inspection period (pruning, irrigation, etc.)
- xi) Grading, trenching, excavations, cut or exposed roots, root recutting and protection
- xii) Other

- 10) **LANDSCAPING AFTER CONSTRUCTION** should be compatible with existing trees. Refrain from rototilling within tree driplines. Any planting within this area should be done by hand. Plants are best kept 5 to 10 feet away from the trunks of existing trees, depending upon the size and type of tree, and the environmental conditions. Farther is better. Refrain from making any major changes to the present landscape environment, as large mature trees often cannot adapt so such changes and may decline and die over time because of them. Again, contact Deborah Ellis for assistance in the landscape design phase if necessary.

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TREE VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Trees and other landscape plants are appraised for monetary value according to standard procedures developed by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (and regionally in conjunction) with the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. Trees and plants are appraised based upon four basic factors:

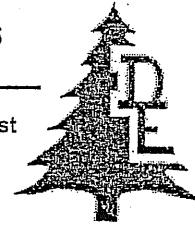
- ♦ **Species** (kind of tree or other plant)
- ♦ **Condition** vigor (health), and structure (stability)
- ♦ **Location** (calculated from the average of site, contribution and placement ratings)
- ♦ **Size** (trunk diameter at a certain height based upon size – trees only)

Trees and plants are appraised in the following ways, based upon their size and the circumstances of the case:

- ♦ **Replacement cost** method (the cost to replace a tree or plants directly with the same type and size of plant). This method is commonly used to determine the value of transplantable-size plants. This cost must also include maintenance for the number of years it will take for the plant to become "established" to the degree of the plants(s) that were removed. *This method (sometimes combined with the Trunk Formula method below) was used for the smaller trees that were appraised.*
- ♦ **Trunk formula** method (based upon trunk diameter and regional cost per square inch). This method, calculated with a standard spreadsheet, is most commonly used to determine the value of damaged or removed trees of a size and/or species that is too large to transplant. This is the easiest and quickest method of tree appraisal – however it is also the method that is most likely to be scrutinized and criticized in litigation. *This method was used for the larger trees that were appraised.*
- ♦ **Cost of Repair:** wound scribing, cabling, bracing, fertilizing and other treatments applied to damaged trees or plants that do not need to be removed, but do need to be "repaired".
- ♦ **Cost of Cure:** the work necessary to return a property to a reasonable level of its original condition where there has been the loss of landscape plants or other features. If a very large tree is to be replaced and it is not practical or possible to replant the same size tree, then the cost to install the largest practical size tree for the property, plus the costs of maintenance for then number of years for the new tree to grow to the size of the tree that was removed, must be calculated. Since this will usually take many, many years, an inflation factor is also figured into the equation. This is the most difficult and time-consuming method of appraisal for large trees, however it is usually the easiest to defend and best-accepted method in litigation cases.

Deborah Ellis, MS

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Specifications for installation and maintenance must be developed, and preferably three bids from installation contractors are necessary to complete the appraisal.

- ♦ **Palms** - usually based upon feet of clear trunk combined with cost per foot for the species, plus maintenance costs for the number of years it will take for the new palm to become "established" to the degree of the palm(s) that were removed.

Appraisal methodology is taken from:

- ♦ Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th edition, 2000. Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). Published by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)¹. The guide is revised frequently.
- ♦ Species Classification and Group Assignment, 2004. Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (WCISA) also revised from time to time.

The above two references serve as industry professional standards for tree and landscape evaluations.

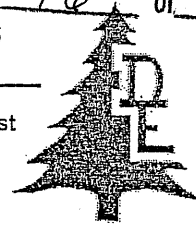
Other factors to consider in plant appraisal:

- It is often a good idea (and much more convincing) to calculate plant values by using two of the aforementioned methods, and to present both values to the concerned parties.
- A good crosscheck is to compare appraised tree values with the actual property value both before and after the subject trees were damaged and/or removed. As a rule-of-thumb, no single tree should be worth more than 15% of total property value, and all trees (or landscaping) on a property should not be worth more than 25% of total property value. For example, if a tree is appraised by the trunk value method to be worth \$100,000.00 and the entire property itself is appraised at only \$90,000.00, the tree was overvalued. At a property value of \$90,000.00, no single tree should be worth more than \$13,500.00.
- As a part of the above crosscheck, a real estate appraisal of property value before and after tree damage or removal, performed by a licensed real estate appraiser, is recommended.
- Tree valuation is somewhat controversial, and values often vary considerably between appraisers, due to some of the subjectivity involved.

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Deborah Ellis, MS

Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist



Service since 1984

ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

1. This report is based upon my observations, conclusions and opinions at the time that the report was written. I reserve the right to change my conclusions and opinions based upon new or additional evidence or facts that are uncovered in the future.
2. I certify that I have no financial interest in the subject property.
3. The subject existing trees (# 3, 4, 8, and 14 - 23) on site were inspected on August 6, 2004, and their value as stated in this report reflects that date. No other trees (e.g. trees #1, 2, 5 - 7 and 9 - 13) or plants on site were inspected.
4. Tree inspections were brief, by ground and without root collar excavations or other probing or boring done upon trees.
5. Tree locations were provided by Hill Associates and are shown on the Landscape Tree Survey (used for the Tree Map) on page 1 of this report. Locations are assumed to be accurate but should be verified in the field.
6. I have not seen any plans, details or specifications for this project except for the above Landscape Tree Survey.
7. The measures noted within this report are designed to assist in the protection and preservation of the trees mentioned in this report, should some or all of those trees remain, and to help in their short and long term health and longevity. This is not however, a guarantee that any of these trees may not suddenly or eventually decline, fail, or die, for whatever reason. Because a significant portion of a tree's roots are usually far beyond its dripline, even trees that are well protected during construction often decline, fail or die. Because there may be hidden defects within the root system, trunk or branches of trees, it is possible that trees with no obvious defects can be subject to failure without warning. The current state of arboricultural science does not guarantee the accurate detection and prediction of tree defects and the risks associated with trees. There will always be some level of risk associated with trees, particularly large trees. It is impossible to guarantee the safety of any tree.
8. Construction plans had already been finalized prior to my involvement in this project, and I was not able to provide guidance on building placement or other measures that could have saved additional trees.

I hope that this information will be helpful to you. Thank you for the opportunity to provide service. Please call me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Deborah Ellis

Deborah Ellis, MS,

Consulting Arborist & Horticulturist

ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #305, W.C.I.S.A. Certified Arborist #457, Certified Professional Horticulturist #30022